



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB87/00704</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 5 October 1987 (05.10.87)</p> <p>(31) Priority Application Number: 8624064</p> <p>(32) Priority Date: 7 October 1986 (07.10.86)</p> <p>(33) Priority Country: GB</p> <p>(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: WESTON, Terence, Edward [GB/GB]; Willow Barn, Laxfield, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP13 8EH (GB).</p> <p>(74) Agents: NASH, Keith, Wilfrid et al.; Keith W Nash &amp; Co., Pearl Assurance House, 90-92 Regent Street, Cambridge CB2 1DP (GB).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CM (OAPI patent), DE, DE (European patent), DK, FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent), US.</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>	
<p>(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Apparatus for performing chemical analysis wherein a cuvette (13) holds a sample under examination and a support (7) carries a dispenser head (9) carrying two one-shot dispensers (11) each in the form of a pressurised container holding a liquid reagent, of which a metered dose is delivered into the cuvette (13) through a discharge tube (29) fixed to the dispenser head (9) when the body of the container is displaced relative to said discharge tube (29).</p>			

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Title: Method and apparatus for chemical analysis

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for chemical analysis and a method and apparatus for dispensing liquid chemical reagents during chemical  
5 analysis.

Background of the invention

Chemical analysis using liquid reagents is widely practiced in many fields, and most especially in medical diagnosis. The term "liquid reagents" encompasses  
10 reagents which in their pure or normal state might not be liquid but which have been rendered liquid in some manner such as by dissolving the reagent in a suitable carrier.

Typically, in chemical analysis a sample of the substance to be analysed is placed, sometimes following dilution, in  
15 a receptacle commonly known as a cuvette. Measured quantities of one or more liquid reagents are added to the sample in the cuvette and the resulting mixture is then monitored for a change in some selected property. In theory, almost any property could be monitored, but for  
20 reasons of practical convenience the property monitored is almost always an optical property. Commonly the mixture will be monitored for a change in colour (i.e. a change in the degree to which one or more specific wavelengths of light are absorbed or transmitted). Other optical  
25 properties which may be monitored are turbidity and fluorescence. Non-optical properties which may be

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monitored are electrical conductivity and pH. In all cases, the chemical reagent or reagents chosen and the property monitored are selected so that the presence or absence of a chemical or type of chemical in the sample can be detected by the presence or absence or the nature 5 of a change in the monitored property of the mixture.

Presently available analytical equipment normally uses peristaltic or piston pumps to deliver the reagents to the cuvette containing the sample. However, these pumps are unreliable and may suffer from leaking seals and split 10 pump tubes. Additionally, the analysers suffer from poor reproducibility of analytical results because the pumps cannot be highly accurate in the quantities of reagents delivered.

A further requirement for accurate analysis is that the 15 liquid reagent should be of good quality and uncontaminated. It is increasingly common for liquid reagents to be pre-packed in bottles which allow improved quality control and security and minimises contamination during storage. When needed, a bottle of a particular 20 reagent is opened and provided as a reservoir for a pump in the analyser apparatus. However, once opened the bottles are subject to contamination if the entire contents of the bottle is not used immediately.

The pumps increase the weight and bulk of the apparatus, 25 and normally need to be driven by motors powered by mains electricity. This limits the degree to which such apparatus is portable. Additionally, the pump motors are a source of heat whereas many chemical reagents are heat sensitive. Accordingly, if heat from the pump motors is 30 not to cause deterioration of the reagents the apparatus

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must be designed to hold the reagent reservoirs or bottles spaced from the pump motors, which tends to increase the size of the instruments and also increases the length of pump tubing which must be employed.

5 Summary of the invention

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of dispensing liquid reagents in chemical analysis in which a known volume of reagent is released by the actuation of a 1-shot metering dispenser.

10 A 1-shot metering dispenser is one in which movement of an actuator from an initial position through an actuating stroke, delivers a single precise volume of liquid and in which no further liquid can be released until the actuating member is allowed to return to its initial  
15 position.

Since the dispenser can contain a considerable volume of a reagent it combines the functions of both reservoir and pump, thereby avoiding the need for motor-operated pumps and the like.

20 Additionally, it is a feature of such dispensers that provided the actuating member travels over the full actuating stroke the quantity of liquid dispensed is determined by the dispenser geometry. Accordingly, the dispenser may be operated manually or by a relatively  
25 simple automated mechanism. In either case, the actuating force and/or movement applied to the actuating member need not be precise provided the full stroke length is traversed, yet a precisely metered amount of reagent will be dispensed.

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There are two types of 1-shot metering dispenser commonly available.

In the first type, a spring-loaded piston is biased against a first stop and the actuating stroke of the  
5 actuating member drives the piston along a cylinder until it is driven against a second stop. The volume dispensed will depend on the swept volume.

In the second type, a pressurized container has an outlet chamber and the container outlet valve is arranged so that  
10 when the valve is opened the container pressure dispenses the liquid within the outlet chamber, but no further liquid can then be dispensed until the container outlet valve is closed again. The volume of liquid dispensed is determined by the size of the outlet chamber.

15 In the case of a spring-loaded piston cylinder dispenser, it is possible to arrange for the container contents to be sealed against the ingress of contaminating material between actuating strokes. In order to prevent contamination of the container contents from air entering  
20 the container to replace the dispensed volume of liquid following an actuating stroke, it is possible to provide a sterile and/or chemically inert replacement gas or more preferably the reagent is contained in a flexible and/or collapsible container so that the container volume  
25 decreases as reagent is dispensed and no replacement volume of gas is required to enter the container.

In the case of a pressurised container, the container contents are automatically sealed from the surrounding environment when the outlet valve is closed. When the

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outlet valve is opened the internal container pressure ensures that material can only leave the container and that nothing can enter. In this manner, the container contents are protected from contamination even after the  
5 container has begun to be used.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of performing chemical analysis in which a known volume of a liquid reagent is dispensed by the actuation of a 1-shot metering dispenser.

10 According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided apparatus for performing chemical analysis comprising:  
container means to hold a sample to be analysed,  
support means adapted to receive a 1-shot metering  
15 dispenser and support it in a manner allowing relative movement between an actuating member and a further part of the dispenser whereby liquid released by a dispenser in the support means is delivered to the sample holding means when the latter is in a predetermined position, and  
20 means for detecting a change in a predetermined property of a sample.

The present invention also provides apparatus in accordance with the immediately preceding paragraph when a 1-shot metering dispenser is located in the support means

25 The apparatus may further comprise conveying means to move the container to the predetermined position.

The apparatus may be designed so that reagent released by a dispenser will pass from the dispenser outlet either directly into the sample container or alternatively via a

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conduit. However, since the need to space the reagent reservoir from the heat of a pump motor does not apply to apparatus embodying the invention, the length of any such conduit will normally be much less than the pump tubing 5 typically employed in conventional apparatus.

It is preferred to use colourimetry to detect changes in the sample (i.e. the sample is monitored for a change in the degree to which one or more specific wavelengths of light are absorbed or transmitted).

10 It is also preferred to use a 1-shot metering dispenser in which the reagent is stored in a pressurised container.

Accordingly, according to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a 1-shot pressurised metering dispenser containing a reagent for colourimetry.

15 Conveniently an inert gas such as argon or nitrogen is employed as the pressurising medium within the dispenser. In contrast to the propellant substances normally used in pressurised containers used for other purposes, such pressurising gases will not normally cause the dispensed 20 charge of liquid reagent to disperse into droplets and form a so-called "aerosol". However it is believed that this does not represent a disadvantage in the dispensing of a liquid reagent in chemical analysis.

The present invention can be applied to sophisticated, 25 high speed and automated apparatus. For example, a large number of dispensers each containing a different reagent may be mounted in a carousel or other storage device and a selected one brought to a dispenser receiving support means for dispensing the reagent into a sample container.

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This could be fully powered and automated, with a motorised means to move the actuator through its actuating stroke, all under the control of a computer. Such apparatus may also have an automatic sampler and means to drive a succession of sample containers in turn from the automatic sampler to one or more predetermined positions for receiving reagent and on to a further predetermined position in which the mixture in the sample holding means is monitored for a change in a selected property.

10 The present invention can also be applied to small portable apparatus in which dispensing may be effected by hand, and there may be only one (or a small number of) dispenser receiving supports. However, such portable apparatus may be arranged so that an operator can exchange 15 reagent dispensers readily and quickly to enable metered doses of several different reagents to be dispensed in turn from a single dispenser receiving support means without significant risk of cross-contamination of the different reagents. Such portable apparatus may also be 20 designed so that the sample holding means remains stationary throughout the analysing process or is moved manually in which event the apparatus need contain no motors and may be suitable for battery operation.

Where an optical property of the mixture in the sample holding means is to be monitored, a light source may be used comprising a radioactive substance (such as tritium) and a fluorescent substance which gives off light in response to radiation from the radioactive substance. Such a light source may be used to provide monochromatic 30 light in place of an electric light, thereby reducing the power requirements. In this way, there can be provided compact apparatus which can be operated in the absence of

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a mains electricity supply and yet which can be used to perform a wide variety of chemical analyses with a high degree of accuracy.

It should be noted that in the present specification the  
5 term "light" refers to both visible and invisible electromagnetic radiation.

Embodiments of the present invention, given by way of non-limitative example, will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

10 Figure 1 is a front view of a first apparatus embodying the present invention;

Figure 2 is a side view of the apparatus of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a vertical section through the apparatus of Figure 1;

15 Figure 4 is a top view of a second apparatus embodying the present invention;

Figure 5 is a front view of the apparatus of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a side view of the apparatus of Figure 4;

20 Figure 7 is a sectional view taken along line A-A in Figure 5; and

Figure 8 is a detail from the sectional view of Figure 7.

Detailed description of the illustrated embodiments

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The apparatus illustrated in Figure 1 has a backplate 1 which extends vertically upwardly from a baseplate 3. Arms 5 extending horizontally from the backplate 1 support a lamp housing 7 and further parts attached to it. The 5 lower end of the lamp housing 7 is attached to a dispenser head 9, which supports two pressurised one-shot dispensers 11. A cuvette 13 is placed on the baseplate 3 beneath the dispensing head 9, and a photodetector 15 is positioned beneath the cuvette. A window 17 in the baseplate 3 10 protects the photodetector from dirt and damage.

In the lamp housing 7 there is a lamp 19 and a lens system 21, 23. The lens system focusses the light from the lamp 19 into a beam directed towards the cuvette 13 and photodetector 15. The dispensing head 9 has a central 15 vertical aperture to permit this beam to pass through it. At the top of the dispensing head 9 a filter 25 is placed across the beam from the lamp 19, in order to remove wavelengths of light from the beam which are not desired. The cuvette 13 and window 17 are transparent to the 20 wavelength or wavelengths in the filtered light beam which are to be monitored by the photodetector 15.

The dispensing head 9 supports two pressurised dispensers 11 in a partially inverted position. The dispensers 11 are substantially identical to dispensers already known 25 and in use for dispensing one-shot metered doses of pharmaceuticals in aerosol form for use in inhalers for the treatment of asthma and the like. Accordingly, the structure of the dispensers 11 will not be described in detail.

30 The outer cannister of each dispenser 11 terminates in an outer discharge tube 27. An inner discharge tube 29 is

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slidable within the outer discharge tube 27, and is biased outwardly. Movement of the inner discharge tube 29 inwardly along the outer discharge tube 27 opens the outlet valve of the dispenser 11 so that the contents of 5 an outlet chamber in the dispenser 11 are discharged through the tubes 27, 29 by the pressure within the 11 so that the inner discharge tube 29 of each dispenser faces the cuvette 13. The inner discharge tube 29 of each dispenser 11 is restrained from movement towards the 10 cuvette 13, but the main body of each dispenser and the outer discharge tube 27 are slideable relative to the dispensing head 9 towards the cuvette 13. Accordingly, if a dispenser 11 is pushed downwardly and inwardly of the dispensing head 9 towards the cuvette 13 (to reach the 15 position shown in broken lines in Figure 3) the inner discharge tube 29 of the dispenser will move inwardly of the dispenser relative to the outer discharge tube 27, resulting in the discharge into the cuvette 13 of a metered dose of the contents of the dispenser 11. The 20 dispensers 11 can be removed from the dispensing head 9 by movement upwardly and outwardly, away from the cuvette 13.

In use, the output from the photodetector 15 due to the beam from the lamp 19 is monitored while a measured sample 25 is placed in an empty cuvette 13, which is positioned over the window 17, and metered doses from one or more selected reagents pre-packed in dispensers 11 are added to the sample in the cuvette 13. Changes in the optical properties of the mixture in the cuvette 13 following the 30 addition of the reagent or reagents, is interpreted as indicating the presence or absence of a selected chemical or type of chemical in the sample initially placed in the cuvette 13.

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Like the apparatus of Figures 1 to 3, the apparatus of Figures 4 to 8 uses a photodetector to detect a change in the optical properties of the contents of a cuvette. However, the apparatus of Figures 4 to 8 incorporates a 5 microprocessor to assist in interpreting the output of the photodetector.

A sloping front panel of the apparatus of Figure 4 is provided with keys 31 whereby an operator can input information to the microprocessor and a display 33 for 10 output from the microprocessor. The front panel also has four apertures through which protrude buttons 35 mounted on the ends of pressurised dispensers 37. Thus the operator can cause a metered dose of a reagent in a dispenser 37 to be discharged by pressing firmly on the 15 associated button 35.

The microprocessor also controls a printer 39, so that a written record of the analysis results can be provided. A printer output sheet 41 emerges through a slit aperture 43 in a rearwardly sloping top surface of the apparatus. 20 An upper portion of the casing of the apparatus, including the sloping front surface and sloping top surface, can be opened upwardly about a hinge at the rear of the apparatus as shown in broken lines in Figure 7. This provides access to the interior of the apparatus for servicing, and 25 performing such functions as replacing the printer roll 45 and replacing the pressurised dispensers 37.

The apparatus contains a dispensing head 47 which is positioned above a photodetector 49. In use, a cuvette 51 containing a measured sample for analysis is placed

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between the dispensing head 47 and the photodetector 49. A lamp 53 provides a light beam for use in monitoring the optical properties of the contents of a cuvette 51, and this light beam is conveyed to the dispensing head 47 by 5 an optical fibre 55. The output from the photodetector 49 is provided as an input to the microprocessor, so that the microprocessor can detect changes in the optical properties of the contents of the cuvette 51.

A short length of flexible tubing 57 conveys reagent 10 dispensed from a dispenser 37 to the dispensing head 47.

Although not shown in the drawings, a further optical fibre may carry a further beam from the lamp 53 to a further photodetector. The further beam is provided to the further photodetector without passing through the 15 cuvette 51. The output from the further detector is also provided as an input to the microprocessor. This arrangement provides a comparison or calibration input to the microprocessor, so that the microprocessor can monitor changes in the difference between the outputs of the two 20 photodetectors rather than monitoring solely changes in the output of the photodetector 49. In this way, any changes in the output of the lamp 53 are compensated for automatically.

At one corner of the apparatus of Figures 4 to 8 there is 25 provided a hinged cuvette tray 59. In the normal position of the tray, as shown in Figures 5, 6 and 7, a cuvette 51 correctly positioned on the tray 59 is located beneath the dispensing head 47 and aligned with the photodetector 49. From this position, the tray 59 may be swung outwardly of 30 the apparatus about a vertical pivot axis as shown in Figure 4. The position occupied by the tray 59 part way

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through its movement is shown in broken lines in Figure 4.

This movement of the tray 59 carries the cuvette 51 out of the apparatus so that it is accessible to the operator.

5 In use, the operator swings the cuvette tray 59 outwardly of the apparatus, and places on it a cuvette 51 containing a measured sample for analysis. The operator then swings the tray 59 with the cuvette 51 back into its normal, position. The operator then provides any required input  
10 to the microprocessor through the keys 31, and presses a selected pushbutton or pushbuttons 35 in order to discharge into the cuvette 51 a metered dose of a selected reagent or reagents from the dispensers 37. The microprocessor will monitor the output from the  
15 photodetector 49, and will compute therefrom the analysis results. These analysis results will then be displayed on the display 33 and/or printed out by the printer 39. When the analysis is finished, the tray 59 is swung outwardly from the apparatus again, and the cuvette 51 removed for  
20 emptying and cleaning.

Figure 8 shows a pressurised dispenser 37 in detail, together with its associated pushbutton 35. The dispenser 37 is identical to the dispensers 11 used in the apparatus of Figures 1 to 3. The dispenser 37 is supported by a  
25 holder 61, which allows the main body of the dispenser 37 to move under pressure from the pushbutton 35, but which restrains movement of an inner discharge tube 63 of the dispenser. Thus the mode of operation of the dispenser 37 of the apparatus of Figures 4 to 8 is the same as the mode  
30 of operation already described for the dispensers 11 of the apparatus of Figures 1 to 3. One end of the flexible

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tubing 57 is fitted as a push fit on the end of the inner discharge tube 63 of the respective dispenser 37, and the other end of the tubing 57 is fitted as a push fit on a tubing stub on the dispensing head 47. For clarity,  
5 Figure 7 shows only one length of tubing 57, and also shows a second tubing stub on the dispensing head 47 to which a second length of tubing 57 from a second dispenser 37 would be fitted in use.

The apparatus Figures 4 to 8 is suitable for use with  
10 mains electric power or with battery power. In order to relieve the drain on the battery during battery operation, the lamp 53 may be replaced by a light source comprising a radioactive substance and a fluorescent substance which gives off light in response to radiation from the radioactive substance. Such a light source does not require  
15 any external supply of power.

[ ] [ ]  
It should be understood that if desired, an optical focusing system may be provided at the lamp 53 and a filter may be provided in the dispensing head 47 or at the  
20 lamp 53, in a manner analogous to the provision of the optical system 21, 23 and the filter 25 in the apparatus of Figures 1 to 3.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art, various modifications are possible to the embodiments described  
25 above. For example, a grating monochromator may be used instead of a filter to provide to the cuvette and photodetector light of a suitable wavelength. The detection system of the apparatus may be arranged to detect changes in some other property of the contents of  
30 the cuvette, such as fluorescence, refractive index, turbidity or pH. A cam or a solenoid device may be

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provided to depress the dispensers automatically.

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for performing chemical analysis comprising:

container means to hold a sample to be analysed,

support means adapted to receive a 1-shot metering 5 dispenser and support it in a manner allowing relative movement between an actuating member and a further part of the dispenser, whereby liquid released by a dispenser in the support means is delivered to the sample holding means when the latter is in a predetermined position, and

10 means for detecting a change in a predetermined property of a sample,

in which the dispenser comprises a pressurised container holding a liquid reagent for performing chemical analysis.

15 2. Apparatus according to claim 1 in which a 1-shot metering dispenser is located in the support means.

3. Apparatus according to claim 1, in which the container is pressurised by an inert gas.

20 4. Apparatus according to claim 3, in which the gas is one of nitrogen and argon.

5. Apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising

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conveying means to move the sample holding means to the predetermined position.

6. Apparatus according to claim 1, in which liquid released by a dispenser in the support means passes directly from the dispenser outlet to the sample holding means.

7. Apparatus according to claim 1, in which liquid released by a dispenser in the support means passes to the sample holding means via a conduit.

10 8. Apparatus according to claim 1, in which the predetermined property of the sample is an optical property thereof.

15 9. Apparatus according to claim 8 in which the predetermined property of the sample is the colour thereof.

20 10. Apparatus according to claim 1, comprising a storage device for a plurality of said dispensers, whereby a selected dispenser may be brought to the support means for dispensing the liquid contained therein into a sample holding means.

25 11. Apparatus according to claim 1, which also has an automatic sampler and means to drive a succession of sample holding means in turn from the automatic sampler to one or more said predetermined positions for receiving liquid reagent from a said dispenser and on to a further predetermined position in which the mixture in the sample holding means is monitored for a change in the selected property.

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12. Apparatus according to claim 1, in which motorised means is provided to cause relative movement between the actuating member and the said further part of a 1-shot metering dispenser received by the support means.

5      13. A 1-shot pressurised metering dispenser containing a reagent for colourimetry in which an inert gas comprising one of argon or nitrogen is employed as the pressurising medium within the dispenser.

10     14. Apparatus for performing chemical analysis comprising container means to hold a sample to be analysed, support means adapted to receive a 1-shot metering dispenser and support it in a manner allowing relative movement between an actuating member and a further part of the dispenser, whereby liquid released by a dispenser in the support means is delivered to the sample holding means when the latter is in a predetermined position, and means for detecting a change in an optical property of a sample using light from a light source comprising a radioactive substance and a fluorescent substance which gives off light in response to radiation from the radioactive substance.

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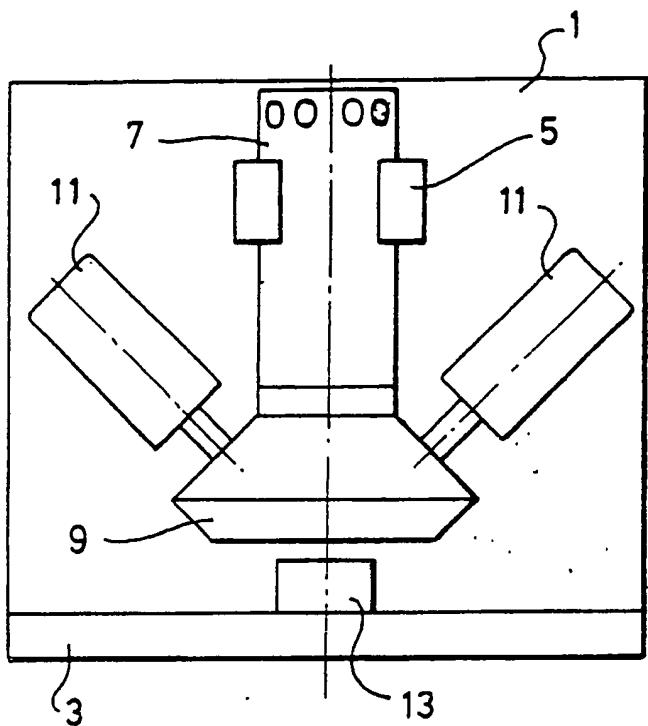


Fig. 1

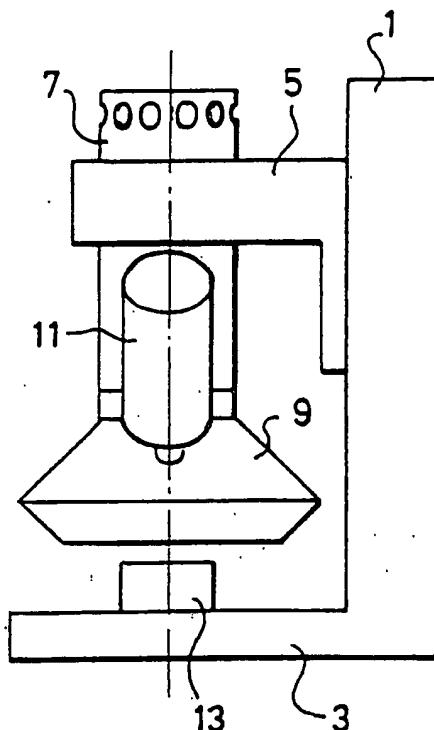


Fig. 2

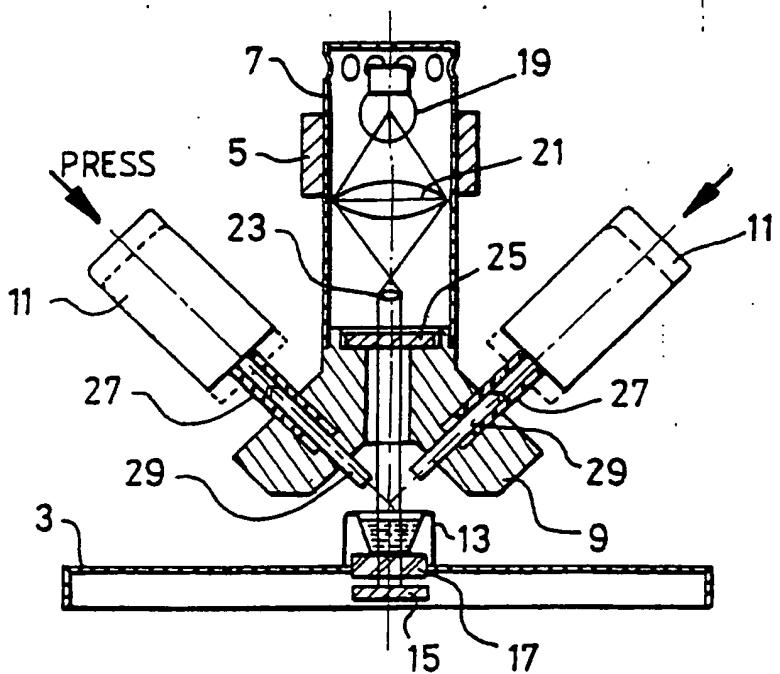
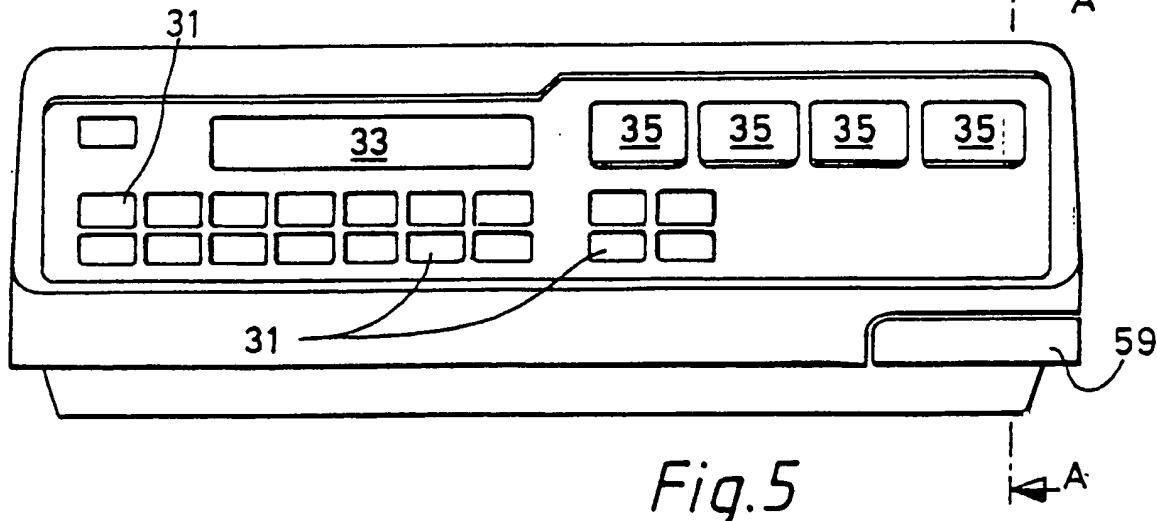
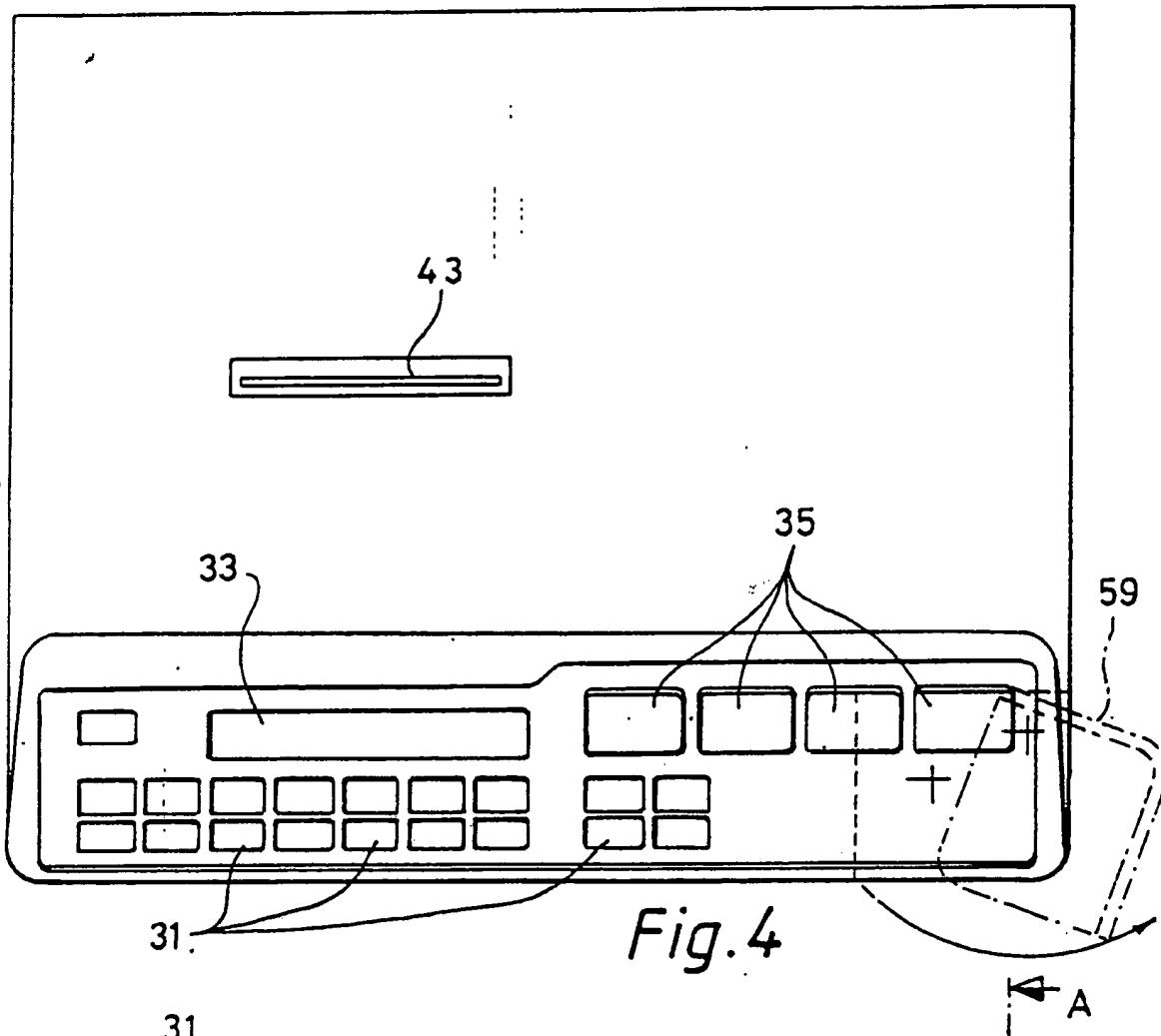
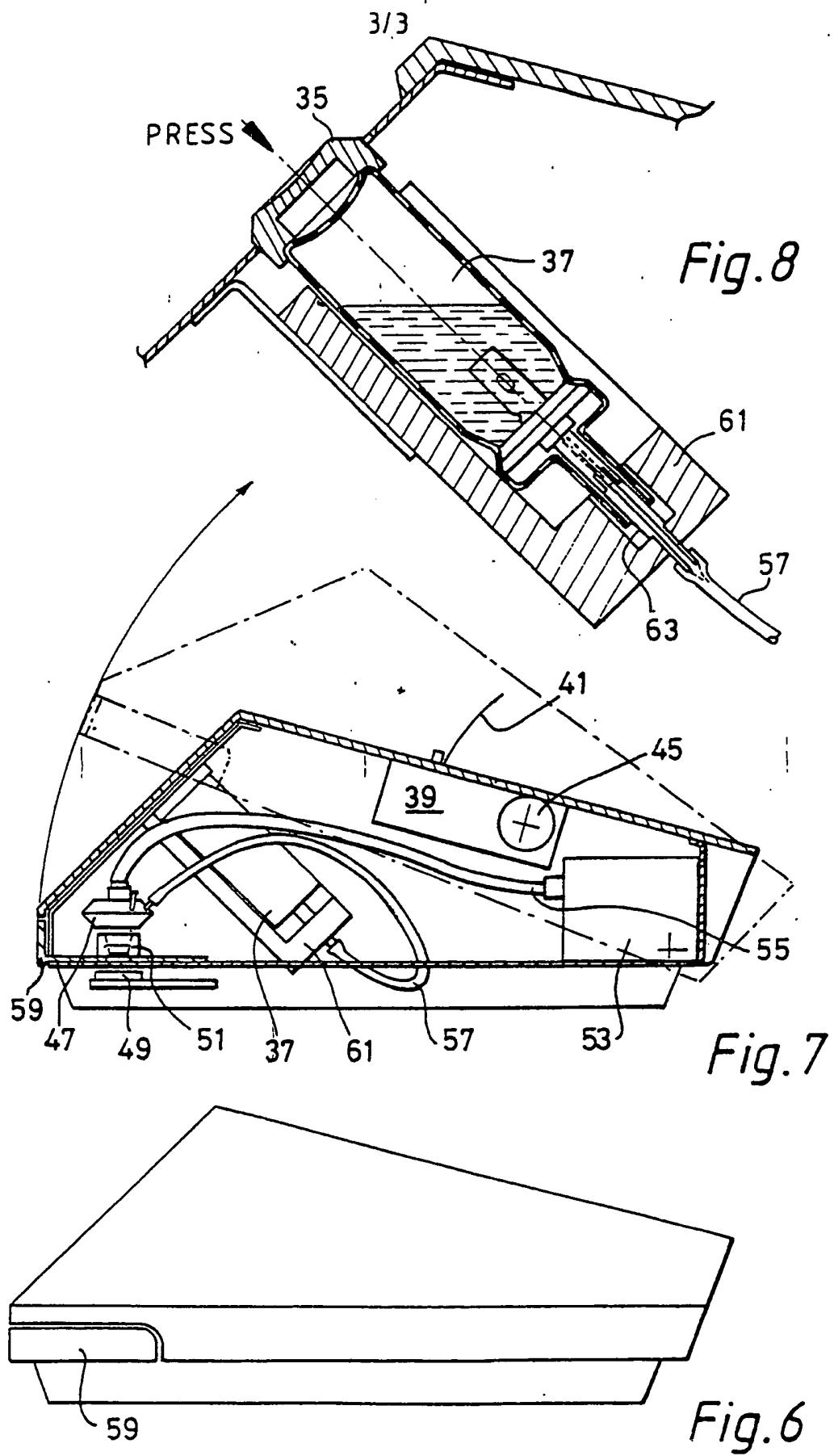


Fig. 3

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/GB 87/00704

## I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) \*

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC<sup>4</sup>: G 01 N 35/00

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched ?

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC <sup>4</sup>	G 01 N 35; G 01 N 1; G 01 N 21; B 65 D 83; B 65 D 1

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched \*

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT\*

Category *	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. 13
A	US, A, 4200607 (NOBUYOSHI SUZUKI) 29 April 1980 see column 6, line 19 - column 7, line 5; column 7, lines 19-41; column 7, line 62 - column 8, line 28; column 10, lines 13-24; figures 4-6; claim 1 --	1,5,8,9, 11
A	US, A, 4252769 (HOOD AND HUNKAPILLER) 24 February 1981 see column 6, lines 23-45, 55-61; column 7, lines 11-24; column 8, lines 59-68; column 10, lines 20- 37; column 12, lines 5-21 --	3,4
A	WO, A, 86/02275 (HOLM) 24 April 1986 see page 6, lines 9-34; figure 2; claims 1,2 --	1,2
A	US, A, 4262711 (ANDERSON) 21 April 1981 see column 4, lines 9-42; column 4, line 51 - column 5, line 14; column 5, lines 24-34; column 7, lines ./.	5,7

\* Special categories of cited documents: <sup>10</sup>.

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

17th December 1987

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

26 JAN 1988

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

P.C.G. VAN DER PUTTEN

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	22-34; figures 1-4; claim 1 FR, A, 2092610 (K.K.T. SEISAKUSHO) 28 January 1972	
A	Patent Abstracts of Japan, volume 5, no. 84 (P-64)(756), 2 July 1981, & JP, A, 5630650 (HITACHI SEISAKUSHO K.K.) 27 March 1981	

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

GB 8700704

SA 18869

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.  
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 11/01/88  
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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US-A- 4252769	24-02-81	None	
WO-A- 8602275	24-04-86	AU-A- 4969885 EP-A- 0197113 JP-T- 62500361 DE-U- 8590143	02-05-86 15-10-86 19-02-87 02-04-87
US-A- 4262711	21-04-81	None	
FR-A- 2092610	28-01-72	None	